inal proportions by the project for five steam sloopsof-war, and the increase of the seamen for the

Navy by over a thousand men. The appropriation for books for the new members was substantially agreed to. Members are permitted to have the books on condition that they shall be deposited in some public library. One of the recipients said the deposit should be made. The animus exhibited by members in the scramble for these books was disgusting. The country will brand the act as it deserves, and that is plain steal-

But the great achievement of the session was the passage this morning of the Civil and Miscellaneous Appropriation bills in the House which cana from the Committee of Conference with at least seventyfive acts of legislation appended thereto, all of which were passed in thirty minu'es by the House, without one of them having been read, or seen, or heard of, by any member of the body, in open seazion. Several motions were made for their reading, but they we e wholly meffectual.

A sing'e item in the lat is a million of dollars for the Washington Aqueduct. Many of the others are appropriations for custom-houses, court-houses and post-offices all over the country to an endless extent. There were appropriations of \$50,000 each for these purposes in the towns of Columbia, S. C. : Tallabassee, Raleigh, Cairo, Madison, Ogdensburgh, Montpelier, Rutland and sundry others, beside \$100,000 for a Boston Court House, \$200,000 for Chicago, \$120,000 for Buffalo, and numerous other places.

It was a log-rolling bill of frightful proportions, had enough as an act of legislation in due form, but abominable as the work of a Committee of Confer. ence put on its passage without giving a member even a charge to look at its details. The vote on it was 87 to 67. The Members of the Sanate Committee of Conference on this bill were Mesers. Hunter, Douglas and Geyer; of the House, Messrs. L. D. Campbell, Davidson of La., and Washburn of Me.

The appropriation of \$20,000 for the Kansas Legislature was fought against in the House last night at different times for several hours. The vote on the Yeas and Nays were about a tie, but the House finally receded this morning, and let the apprepriation pass.

Geo S. Marsh's diplomatic claim was rejected. The projected steam line to the Amazon was defeated by a vote of eighty-three to forty-five. The Panama and Valparaiso line did not get to a vote The appropriation for Gen. Scott's pay was put

on the Army bill and carried. The estatice of the District Judges in Illinois. the District of Columbia, and California, were raised, in opposition to the will of the House, by a clause tacked to the Executive and Judicial bill. A bill to allow pay and mileage to a delegate from

Amazon was defeated. The plan for the distribution of twenty millions among the States slumbers in the Senate. It never came from the Committee to which it was referred. The New-York Fire bill was defeated by Messrs. Iverson and Clay threatening to talk it to death.

Gov. Aiken introduced resolutions compliment ary to Speaker Banks, and a general row among the sore-headed and Southern members followed for several minutes Messrs Craig of North Carobna, McMulien of Virginia, and Harris of Illinois bitterly objected. The strong, heavy men, of course, were hostile to any Black Republican Speaker. Many Southern men dodged. The vote stood at last 119 to 35, which was considered very good under the circumstances. The Speaker's valedictory was nervous and impressive, and the House broke up orderly.

The Hen. Gee. Taylor, Representative elect from Brookiya, delivered a lecture to-night at the Smithsonian Institution, on Art and Science in their relations to civil government.

Washington, Wednesday, March 4, 1857.

The ex-President and President returned together to the White House after the inauguration, when the former lef bim at the door, while the latter entered upon

full possession.

Mr. Pierce and wife are demiciled at Gov. Marcy's Millions of dollars were voted on the last day of the Millions of dollars were voted on the last day of the session of Congress without the members knowing the specific (b)-ct of the appropriations, the amend-

specific (b)-ct of the appropriations, the amenaments adopted by the Committees on Conference not
having been read for want of time.

None of the bills for the establishment of new lines of
mail steamors were passed. Mr. Sage endeavored to
have the rules suspended in the House for the South
American Line, and Mr. Barclay was ready to report
on the New-York and Hamburg, or Hansen's Line,
but did not get the floor as early as it was promised
bim by the Speaker.

All the bills passed by Congress received the President's signature. He decined, however, approving
the joint resolution concerning extra pay for the Congressional cleaks.

Dense crowds flocked to the White House this afterneon to pay their respects to the President.

neon to pay their respects to the President.

The closing scenes of the past Congress were creditable. The closing scenes of the past Congress were creditable as compared with these of many of its predecessors. There were no personal or drunken disorder. A party of Batlimoreans fired revolvers loaded with ball to-night on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street. Everybody was frightened, but as far as we can learn nobedy was hurt.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill failed to receive the signature of President Pierce and is not a law.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

[Tucsday's proceedings continued]

Washington, March 1—1:45 a.m.

Mr. FISH presented the credentials of Preston King
as Senator from New-York for six years from the 4th

of March.

Of March.

The Ocean Mail Steamer Appropropriation bill was then taken up, and after debate it was passed without amendment.

March 1-2 o'clock a. m.

March 1—2 o'clock a.m.

A third Comm'ties of Conference was appointed on
the Deficiency bull, the second Committee not being
able to agree.

The House passed the Scante bill requiring the disbursing efficers of the Government to deposite their
funds, for better protection, with the Treasurer of or
some Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

Mr PRINGLE made a report from the Second Committee of Conference on the Deficiency bill, that they
were unable to agree; the main cause of the disagreement being the appropriation for books for new manbers.

Mr SAGE exhorted gentlemen to stand firm, saying

SAGE exhorted gentlemen to stand firm, saving

bers.

Mr. SAGE exhorted gentlemen to stand firm, saying that they had rights as well as Senaters.

Mr. HOUSTON justified the Secare's opposition to the appropriation for beeks, and said that if Mr. Sage wished to stir up ill blood he would leave him alone in his lands he undertaking.

The House insisted on its disagreement.

All the general appropriation bills have been considered, and some of them are hanging between the two Houses.

The Committee of Conference not vet being able to agree, the Senate returned the Miscellaneous bilt to the House with 103 amendments.

Four a clock a mr.—The Senate passed forty private bills and then went into Executive Session.

Upen coming out of Executive Session.

The Committee of Conference were disposed of the remarking General Appropriation bills, viz: the Civil and the Deficiency—the book feature of the latter being so amended as to allow certain books to near men our to be deposited in the public bravies of their resecutive districts.

The New York Fire bill was taken up. Its our to the proper staken up. Its our contractions.

scretive districts.
The New-York Fire bill was taken up. Its oup s arreit whom Messit. Clay, Iversin and Sidell must conspicuous and pertunctions, endesy ared to fireft by renewed in from to amend, lay on the to difficult postpone, onling for the Yoss and sometime also threatening to discuss it must for closing the session. Its friends said litthe being anxious to reach a vote. At length it was hald on the table, it being round impossible to got it through. Several private bills were passed; also bills stitution of the United States as a natural coasse.

presiding for the construction of military reads in Veshington and Nebraska Territories.

11] O'CLOCK A. M.—The galleries were densely rowerd with ladies waiting to see the preliminaries to

e inauguration coremonies. Mr. HALE-Mr President, is there any question be fore the Sensie? Several Senators have suggested the propriety of a short Executive session [Great laugh-ter] Mr. Hale sat down without urging an answer to

Lis inquiry.

The Committee to wait on the Precident of the United States reported that he had nothing further to con numbers:

The PRESIDENT pro tem. declared, after a brief valedictory, the Senate acjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[Tuesday's Proceedings Continued.]

Wildershave 1.15 a.m.

The House then passed the Seasts bill more effectually to punish crimes on the high seas.

Loclock a.m.—The House receded, by one majority, from its disagreement to the Senate's amendment to the Legislative, Judicisl, and Executive bills, appropriating the pay for the next Kansas Legislature. This reduced all the dispute in relation to the hour.

ing the pay for the heart Kansas Degistration. Age ended all the dispute in relation to the hoar.

The House parsed the Sonats joint revolution direct ing appropriate medals to be presented to Dr. Kans and his Archi companions, as a testimony of the high estimation in which Congress holds their merit and ser

AIKEN offered a resolution that the thanks the House are hereby tendered to Mr. Banks for the able, importial and dignified manner in which he had discharged his duties during the present session of Con-

Meers. CRAIGE, WHEELER and others objected

The SPEAKER pro tem., Mr. HAVEN, decided hat the resolution was a question of privilege.

Mr. McMULLIN said he had voted against Mr.
Barks. There was much in his conduct he could approve, and much he was called upon to condenn. As one of the Representatives of Virginis, he was not only opposed to the resolution, but entered his solema pro-test against it. It came from the last State in the Union he supposed it would come from. He regretter that Mr. Alken had introduced it, and if he could now take back the vote he gave the latter for Speaker he

SEWARD regretted exceedingly that there had Mr. SEWARD regretted exceedingly that there had been any manifestation of feeling on this subject. He came from the State of Georgia, which o couples as proud a position as Virginta or any other State. He came been with all the Southern prejudices against the occupant of the Chair; he had witnessed his conduct closery, and scrutinized it at every step, and must say that be had seen as much fairness in Mr. Brack as in the occupant of the Chair of any legislative body elsewhere. He took pleasure coming from the South, as he did, and differing with the occupant of the Chair, to vote for the resolution and raise his voice in doing justice to his positional adversary [Great confusion]. tice to his political adversary [Great confusion].

Mr. HARRIS [Iii] appealed from the decision and sold the resolution was a privileged question [Cries

"too late."]
Mr. HARRIS locally maintained his position, and
and he was not thus to be cut off from obtaining the

Mr. HOUSTON appealed to gentlemen to vote on the resolution and not raise points of order.

Mr. KEITT asked Mr. Huris [III], to withdraw his

Mr. HARRIS did so on the condition that members

would record their votes.

Mr. BARCLAY ineffectually endeavored to table

Mr. Bark Lat I melection, the resolution of Mr. Aiken, Mr. WALKER said that, while he was willing to do an act of courtesy, he did not thereby indorse objectionable principles.

Mr. Bark SDALE was willing to indorse the resolution, except that point saying, "Mr. Banks had acted impartially."

The resolution was then adopted, by Yeas, 119;

Nays, 25.

The House then, amid deafening confusion, passed several compensation bills and resolutions.

Other business was attempted by fifty or more members, but the disorder was so great nothing was done. The SPEAKER then resumed the chair, when he described in the confusion of the second of bers, but the disorder was so great nothing was
The SPEAKER then recurred the chair, when he delivered a brief but elequent address in acknowledgment
of the honor bestowed upon him, wishing all the members a safe return to their homes and firesides.
The address was loudly applauded. Adjourned size

XXXVTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 4, 1857.
The oath was administered to Mr. MASON by Mr. PEARCE, and the former was chosen President pro

Mesers. Bayard, Bright, Broderick, Cameron, Chand 'er, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Hamlin, Kennedy, King, Mallory, Polk, Rusk, Sumner, Thomson (N. J.), and Slade were qualified.

The VICE-PRESIDENT elect soon after came in and the oath was administered to him, when he made a few appropriate remarks.

At 1 o'clock ex-President PIERCE and the PRESI DENT elect entered, and proceeded with the Senate, the Supreme Court, the Foreign Ministers, and others. to the east front of the Capitol, where the Inauguraion ceremonies were conducted. The Senate afterward returned to their chamber, and

adjourned till I o'clock to-morrow.

THE INAUGURATION.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 4, 1857. The procession started for the Capitol about noon. t was very long and presented a beautiful appearance. The military of the District and our community were

Messrs. Buchanan and Berckennings rode in an open carriage, surrounded by the Keystone Club, preopen carriage, surrounded by the Keystone Club, pre-ceded by the military and a representation by a lady of the goddess of Liberty mounted on a high platform, drawn by six horses, and followed by a model of a ship-of-war of considerable size, made by the mechanes of the Washington Navy Yard.

Then followed the various clubs. Engine companies. &c., according to the programme already published. Mr. Buchauan reached the Capitol about 1 p n and proceeded to deliver his Inaugural Address. The crowd was tremendous, and the cheering very

enthusiastic. Twenty-four military companies, seven clubs and associations, and several fire companies participated in

the procession. The oath was administered to Mr. Buchanan after

the reading of the Inaugural.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS. FELLOW-CITIZENS: I appear before you this day to ke the solemn oath that I will faithfully execute the flice of President of the United States and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. In entering upon this great office, I must humbly invoke the God our fathers for wisdom and firmness to execute its high and responsible duties in such a manner as to restore harmony and the ancient friendship among the people of the several States, and to preserve our free netitutions throughout many generations. Convinced that I owe my election to the inherent love for the Constitution and the Union which still animates the hearts of the American People, let me earnestly ask their powerful support in sustaining all just measures calculated to perpetuate these, the richest political nation. Having determined not to become a candi date for reelection, I shall have no motive to infigence my conduct in administering the Government except the desire ably and faithfully to serve my country and live in the grateful memory of my countrymen.

We have recently passed through a Presidential contest in which the passions of our fellow-civizens were excited to the highest degree by questions of deep and vital importance; but when the People pro-claimed their will, the tempest at once subsided, and all was calm. The veice of the majority, speaking in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, was heard, and in tent submission followed. Our own country could alone have exhibited so grand and striking a spectacle of the capacity of man for self-government. What a happy conception then, was it for Congress to apply this simple rule, that the will of the majority shall govern to the settlement of the question of Do mee ic Slavery in the Territories! Congress is neither to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the People there perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic in

querce. Corgress ta salso prescribed that when the Territory of Kenzas a ball be admitted as a State. it shall be received into the Union with or without Slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at thtime of their admission. A & Terest opinion has arreen in regard to the time when the People of a Territory shall decide this question for the uselvos. This is happily a matter of but little practical importance. and beside, it is a judicial question, which lower nately belongs to the Supreme Court of the United States before whem it is now pending, and will it is darker stood be speedily and finally rettled. To their decision, in common with all good chizers, I shall cheerfull; submit, whatever this may be, though it has been my individual opinion that under the Nebraska-Kansas act the appropriate period will be when the number of actual residents in the Territorics shall justify the formation of a Constitution with a view to its address. sice as a State into the Union. But, be this as it mey t is the imperative and indispersable duty of the Go imment of the United States to secure to every re deat inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. This sacred right of each icdividual must be preserved. This being accomplished, rething con be fairer than to leave the people of a territory free from all foreign interference to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the Const ution of the United States. The whole Territoria question being thus settled upon the principle of papalar severeignt; - a principle as ancient as free Govern ment itself-everything of a practical nature has been occided, and no other question remains for adjustment, because all agree that under the Constitution Slavery in the States is beyond the reach of any human power except that of the respective States themselves wherein it exists. May we not then hope that the long agitation on this surject is approaching its end, and that the geographical parties to which it has given birth, so much dreaded by the Father of his Country, will speedily become extinct. Most happy wid it the country when the public mind shall be diverted from this question to others of more pressing and practical importance. Throughout the whole progress of this agitation, which has scarcely known any intermision for more than twen'y years, while it has been productive of no positive good to any human being it has been the prof fic source of great evils to the master, to the slave and to the whole country: it has alienated and estranged the people of the sister States, from each other, and has even seriously endangered the very existence of the Union. Nor has the dange yet entirely ceased. Under our system there is a rea edy for all mere polaical evils in the sound sense and sober judgment of the people. Time is a great corrective. The political subjects which but a few years ago exasperated the public mind have passed away and are now nearly forgotten; but this question of Domestic Slavery is of far greater importance than any mere political question, because, should the agitation continue, it may eventually endanger the personal safety of a large portion of our countrymen where th institution exists. In that event, no form of Government, however productive of material benefits, can compensate for the loss of peace and domestic security around the family altar. Let every Union-loving man, therefore, exert his best influence to suppress this agitation, which, since the recent legislation of Congress, is without any legitimate object. It is an evil of the times that men have undertaken to calculate the mere

paterial value of the Union. Reasoned estimates have been presented of the pe coniary profits and local advantages which would result to different States and sections from its dissolution and of the comparative injuries which such an event would inflict on other States and sections. Even descending te this low and narrow view of the mighty question, all such calculations are at fault. The bare reference to a single consideration will be conclusive on

this point. We at present enjoy a free trade throughout our ex tensive and expansive country, such as the world never witnessed. This trade is conducted on railroads and canals, on noble rivers and arms of the sea, which bind together the North and the South, the East and the West of our confederacy. Annihilate this trade, arrest its free progress by the geographical lines of ealons and bostile States, and you destroy the prosperity and onward march of the whole and every part, nd involve all in one common ruin.

But such considerations, important as they are in hemselves, sink into insignificance when we reflect on he terrific evils which would result from disunion to every portion of the Confederacy-to the North a more than to the South, to the East not more than to he West. These I shall not attempt to portray, because I feel an humble confidence that the kind Provilence which inspired our fathers with wisdom to frame the most perfect form of government and union ever devised by man, will not suffer it to perish until it shall have been peacefully instrumental, by its example, in the extension of civil and religious liberty throughout

Next in importance to the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union is the duty of preserving the Government free from the taint or even the suspicion of corruption. Public virtue is the vital spirit of Republics, and history proves that when this has decayed and the love of money has usurped its place, although the forms of free government may remain for a season, the substance has departed forever. Our present financial condition is without a parallel in history. No nation has ever before been embarrassed from too large a surplus in its Treasury. This almosnecessarily gives birth to extravagant legislation. It produces wild schemes of expenditures and begets a race of speculators and jobbers whose ingenuity is exerted in contriving and promoting expedients to obtain the public money. The party, through its official agents, whether rightfully or wrongfully, is suspected, and the character of the Government suffers in the estimation of the people. This is in itself a very great evil. The natural mode of relief from this embarrassment is to appropriate the surplus in the Treasury to great national objects for which a clear warrant can be found in the constitution. Among these, I might mention the extinguishment of the public debt, a reasonable increase of the Navy, which is at present inadequate to the protection of our vast tunnege affoat-now greater than that of any other nation, as well as the defense of our extended sea coast. It is beyond all question the true principle that no more revenue ought to be collected from the people than the amount necessary to defray the expenses of a wise economical and efficient Administration of the Government. To reach this point it was necessary to resort to a modification of the tariff, and this has been accomplished such a manner to do as little injury as may have been practicable to our domestic manufactures, especially those necessary for the defense of the country. Any discrimination against a particular branch for the purpose of benefiting favored corporations, individuals, r interests, would have been nojust to the rest of the community and inconsistent with that spirit of fairness and equality, which ought to govern in the acjustment of a revenue tariff—but the squandering of the public money sirks into comparative insignificance, as tem tation to corruption, when compared with the equandering of the public lands.

No nation in the tide of time has ever been blesse with so rich and noble an inheritance as we enjoy in the public lands. In administering this important trust, vhile it may be wise to grant portions of them for the improvement of the remainder, yet we should never forget that it is our cardinal policy to reserve these lands as much as may be for actual settlers, and this at moderate prices. We shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the new States, by furnishing them a bardy and independent race of honest and in-dustrious citizens, but shall secure homes for our chiliven and our children's children, as well as for those exiles from threigh shores who may seek in this custry to improve their condition and to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty. Such emigrants have done much to promote the growth and prosperity of the country. They have proved faithful both is peace and in war. After becoming citizens, they are

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1857. satisfied, under the Constitutions and laws, to be placed on perfect equality with native-born citizens, and in the characte they show i erec be kindly rooms.

nised. The Federal Constitution is a grant 1. om the State to Congress to certain specific powers, and the quesoverlined, bee, more or less, divided political parties from the beginning. Webcut entering into the A'co meet, I desire to state at the commencement of W.) administration, that long experience and observation have convinced me that a strict construction of topowers of the Covernment in the carry true as well as the only safe theory of the Constitution. if our just history, doubtful powers have been exer clied by Corgress, they have never failed to produc ejurote and unhappy consequences. Me such increamer. Neither is it necessary for the public ervice to strain the language of the Constitution, pecases all the great and meful powers required for a speces ful admit stra um of the Government, beth & neace and in war, have beer granted either in express terms or by the plainest implication. While decely convinced of these truths, I yet consider it clear tast ander the war-making power Congress may appropri are mapey toward the construction of a military road when this is absolutely necessary for the defense of any State or Territory of the Chion against foreign invasion. Uncer the Constitution Congress has power to declare war to talse and support armire, to provid and maintain a navy, and to call forth the militiat repel invasion. Thus enjowed in set arrie manne with the war-making power, the corresponding daily is required that the United States shall protect each them (the States) against invasion. How is it possible t affore this pretection to California and our Pacific per seesans except by means of a military road through the territory of the United States, over which men and munitions of war may be speedily transported from the ase of a war with a naval power much stronger than oprown, we should then have to other available ac as to the Pacific coast, because such a pewer would instantly close the route across the Lethinus of Centra America It is impossible to moreive that while the Constitution has expressly required Congress to de-and all the States, it should yet deay to them by any fair construction the only possible means by which one of these States can be defended. Beside the Govern ment, ever since its origin, has been in the constant practice of constructing military roads. It might also practice of constructing military roads. be wise to consider whether the love for the Union which now azimates our fellow-cit zens on the Pacific Coast may not be impaired by our neglect or refusal to provide for them, in their remote and isolated co dition, the only means by which the power of the States on this sale of the Rocky Mountains can reach them in sufficient time to protect them against invasion.

I forbear, for the present, from expressing an opin on se to the wisest and most economical mode which the Government can lend its aid in accomplishing this great and necessary work. I believe that many difficulties in the way, which now appear formi dable, will, in a great degree, variety as soon as the nearest and best route shall have been satisfactorily ascertained. It may be right that, on this occasion, I should

make some brief remarks as to our rights and duties as a member of the great Family of Nations. In our intercourse with them, there are some plain principl approved by our own experience from which we shoul i never depart. We ought to cultivate peace, commerce and friendship with all nations, and this not merely as the best means of prometing our own rational inter but in a spirit of Christian benevolence to sard fellow men, wherever their lot may be cast. Our diplomacy should be direct and frank, neither seeking to obtain more nor accepting less than is our due. We ought to cherish sacred regard for the independence of all nations, an never attempt to interfere in the domestic concerns of any, unless this shall be imperatively required by the great law of self-preservation. To avoid entangling alliances has been a maxim of our policy ever since days of Washington, and its wiedem no one wil attempt to dispute. In short, we ought to do justice in a kindly spirit to all nations, and require justice from them in return. It is our glory that while other nations have extended their dominions by the sword, we have never acquired any territory except by fair purchase, or, as in the case of Texas, by the volustary determ nation of a brave kindred, and independent people to blend their destinies with our owe. Even our acqui sitions from Mexico form no exception. Unwilling to take advantage of the fortune of war against a siste Republic, we purchased these possessions under the treaty of peace for a sum which was considered at the time a fair equivalent. Our past history forbids that we shall in the future acquire territory unless this be sanctioned by the laws of justice and honor. Acting no nation will have a right to inte fere or to complain if in the progress of events we shall still further extend our possessions. Hitherto, in all our acquisitions, the people under the protect on of the American flag have enjoyed civil and religious liberty, as well as equal and just laws, and have been contented, prosperous and happy. Their trade with the rest of the world has rapidly increase t, and thus every commercial nation has shared largely in their successful progress. I shall now proceed to take the oath prescribed by the Constantion, while humbly invoking the blessing of Divine Providence on this great people

MUNICIPAL ELECTION AT CHICAGO—SERIOUS RIOT, &c.
CHICAGO, Wednesday, March 4, 1857.

John Wentworth was yesterday elected Mayor of
this there by eleven hundred majority. The whole of
the Republican ticket was elected by a large majority.
There was considerable fighting in the Tenth Ward,
and two men were killed.

Geo. Amour of the firm of Munger & Armour, who
was injured in the fight in the Seventh Ward yesterday, died this monning.

The messenger of the Marine Bank of this city, while
settling a balance at the Exenange Bank yesterday,
was robbed of a bag containing \$6,000. No ciue to the
robber has been discovered.

RHODE ISLAND POLITICS.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, March 4, 1857.

The Democratic State and Congressional Conventions were held to-day. The following ticket was naminated for State officers: For Governor, Americas V. Potter; Lieutenaut-Governor, J. B. M. Potter; Secretary of State, Anderson C. Rose; Attorney General, Franklin J. Dickman; General Tressures, Gilbert Chace. Ambrose E. Burneide was noninated for Congress in the Eastern District, and Charles Jackson in the Western.

THE DEMOCRATS OF NEWBURG

Nawaura, Wedteeday, March 4, 1857.

The Democrate of Newburg are now firing 100 gnus from Washington Steasquarters, in honor of the in auguration of James Buchanan as President of the United States, and 25 more for their victory at the Charter Election yesterday.

FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY. Wednesday March 4, 1857.

The Board of Trade of this city to day adopted a resolution directing that the Governor be requested to send a special message to the Legislature saking for an appropriation of \$100 000 to remove the bar at Carle ton, and to improve the navigation of the Hudson River above the town of Hudson; the money, if obtained, to be repaid by the Federal Government, when it shall make the next appropriation.

THE LATE DR. KANE.

Boston, Wednessy, March 4, 1857.

In the Senate yesterday a resolution expressing sympathy with the friends of Dr. Kane, and ordering the state House flag to be hung at half-mast on the day of his finieral, was introduced and ordered to be engrossed under a suspendion of the rules. The House was in structed to report a similar resolution.

wather is often and cold. The thermometer marked 20 dec above zero vesterday morning.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

SENATE ALBAST, March 4, 1857.

Mr. NOXON presented the memorial of Messes.
Grazell Miniture & Co., and 172 others, asking for a
Braich Quarantine at Now-York.
The Annual T-x bill was reported favorably.
The Annual T-x bill parent the Senate.
Rahard H. Thompson was confirmed at HarborMaster, and Martin B. Church and Start Clarke as
Local Confidence, for Oswego.

Mr. JOHN J. REILLA gave colice that he would bertly present a learly reports on the New-York Poice Sn. S. OWEN reported adversely to the claims of he New-York Mexican Volunteers.

Mr. J. OHN J. REILLY moved to lay the report on latche. The motion was lost, and the report on

. The motion was lost, and the report was repred.

The Senate's Canal bill, transferring the power of the The Senate's Canal bill, transferring the power of the Canal Board to the Centracting Board and the State Engineer, was reported favorably without amandment. The bill organizing the Brooklyn Public Schools was decided to a third read his.

The Secretary of State reported in reply to a resolution of the Assembly that the Colonial History of the State will cost \$170,000, while it is not worth \$16,000.

Bells were passed to extend the time for the comple-tion of the Frie and New 1 via City Railroad; to pre-vest exterior by Railroad Companies, and to authorthe States Island Railroad Company to cetablish a

THE BRIG FLLEN MAKTA ASHORE, AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Boston, Wednesday, March 4, 1857. In the gale and show storm of Monday the brig Ellen Maria, of Frankfort Me , from Carteras for this port, went ashere about 3 p. m. on the beach at Orleans, Cauc Sed and ber master. Capt. Cust's, his cook, and a boy, were drowned.

The Elba Marie had also on heard Goot, Treat and row, late of the back E. Churchill, of Frankfort, which was lost near Cardenas; of these, Capt. Treat, bis cook and four men, perished. The "ineyard pilot, Mr. Wm. C'ark, who was on board, also perished.

The schooler Am Edza B. of Philadelphia with cargo of ceal, bound to Boston, is ashore near Los Braich R. J. The crew were saved, but were had boxen.

HIGHTANDS Wednesday, March 4, 1857.

The redeever Edwin Francis, from Eng Harbor, leaded with glass, and bound to New-York, is ashore south of Baineget.

Conasset, Wednesday, March 4, 1807.

A lot of cabin furnitue, seamen's clothing, a spyglass and an empty letter bag marked "Lysander, came schore on the beach to day. The wreskers suppres the wessel to have struck on the Harding Rocks and went to pieces during the late gale. THE OHIO RIVER. CINCINATI, Wednesday, March 4, 1867.

There is a ine feet of water in the channel of the rive and it is falling. Weather mild.

DEPARTURE OF THE INDIAN.
PORTLAND, Wednesday, March 4, 1857.
The steamer Indian sailed about 3 o'clock p. m. to-

BOSTON WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT. Boston, Tuesday, March 3, 1857.
The feetings of the Boston weekly Bank statement

JOENSON'S MAP OF THE WESTERN STATES.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: The article in your paper of the 2d inst. concerning "Johnson's Railroad and Township Map of the Western States" inadvertently does the man and

publisher great injustice, and probably would not have

been quite so severe had you been made acquainted, prior to the writing of the notice, with the plan of distinguishing finished and unfinished railroads upon the may You say, "In railroads there are some extraor cinary discoveries. First, the roads have no names. Another giance at the map will show you that the scale, 18 miles to the inch, is too small to name the roads, particularly in the States of Ohio and Indiana, without sacrificing many of the important cities and towns on the line of the roads. It cannot be done. The reads that are finished have the stations engraved The reads that are finished have he stations begraved upon them; those unfinished have no stations. Therefore it is very easy for any person to mark the difference between the finished and unfinished who examines the map. As to the road from Detroit to Grand Haven, it is in full operation to Corunna, according to the latest Railway Guide, and the stations are all engraved upon the road upon the map to Pentonville; and Mr. John T. Potter says that the road is in running order further west than Corunna. As to the general correctness of the map, the following note will vouch:

"New York, March 3, 1857.

"A J JONSSON, esq. Map Publisher 111 Broadens, N. Y.

Johnson, esq. Map Publisher. It! Broadenty, N. Y.
Shit. We, the underruguest, have had copies of
soon's Railroad and Township Mapof the Western States'
ir offices for some time, and having thoroughly examined it.
Railroads, &c. unbestistingly pionounce it the most
ext map of the Western States we have ever seen.
Darity Clark, Agent Great Central Rout.
John H. More, Agent Great Central Rout.
John H. More, Agent New York and Eric Railroad.
N. Chamberrally, Agent New York and Eric Railroad.
ALEX, HOLLAND, Treasurer Am. Express Co.
United States Express Company, and others.'
Very respectfully.

A. J. JOHNSON.

THE RAT STORY VERIFIED.

The extraordinary rumor published in THE TRIBUNI on Saturday last of the poisoning of Mr. Buchanan, Mr. J. Glancy Jones and others at Washington, a few cays since, has been verified. The Lancaster Express death by the occurrence. The following additional

particulars are from The Express:

"About the time Mr. Buchanan returned from his late visit to Washington we heard whispers of a singular and mysterious nature in regard to his illness and sudden return bothe. In prosecuting our inquiries we ascertained that Mr. Humes Porter, of this city, came home from Washington with Mr. Buchanau, also sick, and was chilged to take his bed, where he has been

home from Washington with Mr. Buchanan, also sick, and was obliged to take his bed, where he has been ever since.

"At the same time we were satisfied of the truth of the statements, but as extraordinary efforts were made here as well as at Washington to keep the master tunhed up, we yielded to the solicitations of friends and withhold the facts in our possession. As they are now coming out through other channels it is due to our readers to give them a history of this extraordinary case of a narrow escape from wholesale poisoning.

"Twenty or thirty of the guests were suddenly, and some of them severely affected from the use of the water in pregnated with the poison. Mr. Buchanan left sundenly for Wheatland, where he arrived suffering severely from diarrhea. He was however, less severely affected than the others, and in a short time recovered sufficiently to receive visitors but the fatigue redent to entertaining two or three hundred persons made it absolutely necessary for bim to husband his energial by refusing to see any but his most intimate personal friends—a rule which was rigidly observed up to the hun of his departure this morning.

"Dr J. Glancy Jones of Berks was more severely effected, and has been lying in a critical condition ever-ince; and a doubt about his recovery has left his appointment to a place in the Cabinet an open question up to the present time.

"Among the others most severely affected was the flow. John L. Dawson; and it has been rumored that he has since cied. The report, however, needs confirmation.

Mr. Porter of this city was also severely affected:

firmation.

Mr Porter of this city was also severely affected; and though confided to his room ever since, we believe he is cut of danger."

AFFRAY IN NEW-BRUNSWICK. From The Boston Traveller.

pathy with the friends of Dr. Kaze, and ordering the State House flag to be bung at half-mast on the day of his fineral, we introduced and ordered to be engrossed under a suspension of the rules. The House was in structed to report a similar resolution.

THE COTTON CROP—THE WEATHER.

Account Wednesday, March 4, 1857.

The receipts of cotton at all Southern ports up to Saturday lest were 101,000 bales less to an to the same period hast year. There is an increase of the stock now on hand of 11,000 bales.

A strong northeast gale commenced on Sunday afternoon and raged till 9 o clock on Monday morning. The European Saturday has were supposed to the stock now on hand of 11,000 bales.

A strong northeast gale commenced on Sunday afternoon and vicience are often now-adays on his bit of inconnection with our Legislative Assemblies, and it appears that the infection has spread to the British Province of New-Brunswick. Parties are extracted to report a similar resolution.

Accounty to destruction. The connection with our Legislative Assemblies, and it appears that the infection with our Legislative Assemblies, and it appears that the infection with our Legislative Assemblies, and it appears that the infection with our Legislative Assemblies, and it appears that the infection with our Legislative Assemblies, and it appears that the infection with our Legislative Assemblies, and it appears that the infection with our Legislative Assemblies, and it appears that the infection with our Legislative Assemblies, and it appears that the infection with our Legislative Assemblies, and it appears that the infection with our Legislative Assemblies, and it appears that the infection with our Legislative Assemblies, and it appears that the infection with our Legislative Assemblies, and it appears that the infection with our Legislative Assemblies, and it appears that the infection with our Legislative Assemblies, and it appears to the theorem by the control of the Speaker, who took of the Speaker, who took of the Speaker, who took of

the country, this dering sid man, to whose for for once has fe ten the declare of the late of the Government, will be seen the the principles to his out the Government, will be seen that the principles to his monethied and upon which he foods his decisate, are a distance to the land and the age. If it be to this doctrine, antisaculatic to all liberty, that we one the maintain are of the Government, we beartly join life. I refuse in his indistant remark and my, 'The sooner the pee-iple be appealed to the better.'

period to the whip, white the clerk of the three are joined the Honorable Spaker by the three spains the wal. Without further violence, Mr. Simona who desired the editor to consider nimeet whipped, was the office, but was followed by the police officer. The editor says

"We came to the concission that if the press is to have a the law of the total the same out duty to above the public that the law of the land will not allow a man who makes public restain of a critical, even of a severe nature, on public med, to be excellented with a horsowing while peaceably pursuing his error cation. Testerical then, we obtained a warrant for the protection of Mr. Simon da."

Or the North of February, the Honorable Speaker was brought before the Police Court at St. John, on the charge of secaulting the editor. The Magistrate delivered the law as fellows:

No spep. Many complaints are daily made, and read justly so, against the authorities for not affording ter accommedations for the landing of passengers from most of the steamers plying between this city and the suburban villages. If any of our City Fathers should conceive that these complaints are made without cause, let them take a stroll down to Peck slip or morning, and remain there from 8 o'clock till noon, and watch the arrival of the Sylvan Shore from Harles, the John J Lockwood from Astoria, and the Crosses from Glen Cove, and say what they may think of the ladies, of pushing their way from the pier among bendrees of heavily-laden carts and wagons closely crowded together, refractory horses and cursing t vers. One single visit to the locality described, it is taved, will be sufficient to convince "the power that be that the subject requires their carnest and prempt attention.

Fulton Market elip appears to possess many advantages for the landing of these small boats plying the East River, and we cannot perceive any cogost reason which can be advanced against its appropriaamount of freighting business, compared with that done by the New-Haven boats, is done in the vicinity of Fulton Market slip. Again, a large number of our nibuses and cars run to the Fulton Ferry, thereby affording facilities for riding to and from the beats to any part of the city, while the crossing from the feet of Fulton street to the ferry-house is kept clear by the pesse of policemen generally in attendance there for that purpose; and once across the street, the access to and along the pier in question, adjoining the ferry building, is kept tolerably clean and in good repair.

The few fishing-emarks and fishermen's rafts which
menopolize a portion of this slip could enter the next. one above without serious inconvenience to their owners, while hundreds, and in summer thousands, of vis itors to the city would be greatly accommodated by the arrangement suggested.

SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE-TRADE IN CUBA - WO have been favored with the following extract from & private letter, written by a gentleman traveling in the Island of Cuba, which shows the condition in which not only the slaves who are imported from the African coast, but also the whites living on the Island, are placed by the perpetuation of the "peculiar institution" and the continuance of the Slave-trade;

"Among the fresh arrivals on one cotate where have been, I was informed that the owner had less some thirty negroes, just newly imported. This was owing to a man having informed upon him. A few days afterward the same man who had informed was days afterward the same man who had informed was found on the road with his ears out off, his tongue cut out, his threat cut, and fifteen stabs in his body—this having been done by subscription for the purpose of rightering others from felling tales about negrees. While at one point in my travels, and that very recontly, two cargors of negroes arrived, each with about 600 of all ages, and the Spanish authorities winking at it thus blindfolding the poor, simple and easily guilted English.

HELP WANTED IN IOWA .- PRICE OF LABOR .-Thos. Meredith of Cass County, Iowa, says form laborers are greatly wanted there at \$20 a month and a day for men to husk corn, which sells now for \$1 55 a bushel. Grain-mills are wanted. Mr. M. says:

"Money invested in a flour-mill by some good ge bend Vankee would pay cent for cent. Corn cree "Money inverted in a flour-mill by some good geahead Yankee would pay cent for cent. Corn crees
were not good in this past last Summer, owing to the
failure of the first planting, which threw the second tee
late; the early frosts spoiled a great part of the croe,
but if help can be had at any price, greater efforts will
be made next season to raise sufficient for the country
and for the demand made upon it by the heavy emigration westward. A team of five yoke can average law
acres breaking a day. Corn planted under the sed
from the middle of May to the middle of June will generally yield 25 bushels per acre, sometimes much more,
and occasionally only valuable for feeding to stock lake
in the Fail."

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM LIBERTA.—Letters were received yesterday from Monrovia, via England, of the 12th of January, from which we regret te learn that a serious difficulty had occurred at Cape Palmes, between the colonists and natives. Of the causes of the outbreak we are not informed, but the letter states that considerable property had been destroyed, including two large native villages situated on the verge of the Cape, and several dwelling-houses belonging to the colonists. Of the colonists only one death is mentioned. The natives lost several. It is also stated that Mount Vaughn Miscion station, with its sehool beausa, was destroyed. These belonged to the Protestast Episcot al miscion, under Bishop Payne. We hope that this report is incorrect or enggerated.

The Cape Palmas colony, from its foundation in 18th, has been singularly exampt from all violence from the natives, or difficulty with them of any kind. It is to be hoped that the present disturbance is but local and will be only temporary. Cape Palmas Colony was founced by Dr James Hall of Baltimore, and that general manifeld for Africa a few weeks since, in the new packet ship Mary Caroline Stevens. Dr Hall is very popular in Cape Palmas, and his arrival will be most opportune.

We have also files of The Liberia Herald to Doo. 18.

We have also files of The Liberia Herald to Dec. 18. We have also files of The Liberia Herald to Doo. 18.

The Herald of Dec. 17 publishes in full the text of
the treaty of commerce and navigation recently signed
and rained between France and Liberia.

Arother number contains a description of a tear is
the interior by the editor, in company with the Rev.

Mr. Seys, from which we hope to make extracts.

[Cummercial Advertises.]

FATAL ACCIDEST IN HOBOKEN-ONE MAN KILLED ONE FATALLY INJURED. - Yesterday afternoon, at 2 Clock, a bank of earth caved in at the bead of Hudson street,

where a number of laborers are engaged in exacavating for the purpose of extending the streets and grading the lote for the Hebeken Land Improvement Company.

The mass of earth fell upon two of the laborers. One of them, ramed James Russell, was killed; and another, asseed them, ramed James Russell, was killed; and another, asseed the manufacture of the street of

AMENDMENTS TO THE CHARTER.—An application has been made to the Legislature to amend the charter of Hoboken. The application is supported by a petition representing about \$800,000 of tanable property, as valued by the Assessors, about \$800,000 of tanable property, as valued by the Assessors the city, to extend the words and street lamp district (new the city, to extend the words and street lamp district (new the city to instruct the whole city; to instruct the salary of hispor trem \$100 to \$500; the City Cierk from \$200 to \$100; and of the City Treasurer from \$50 to \$150. Also to \$400; and of the City Treasurer from \$50 to \$150. Also to \$400; are assume, and to decrease the salary of the Overson of the Poor from \$200 to \$150. Remonstrances are being circulated in Hoboken against the passage of these amendments, and are busing of spared with their Spring word. The recognising are successed that the first own will be injured if very coid weather counter that the first own will be injured if very coid weather counter that the first own will be injured if very coid weather counter the counter that the first own to take the counter that the first own will be injured if very coid weather counter that the first own will be injured if very coid weather counter that the first own will be injured if very coid weather counter that the first own will be injured if very coid weather counter that the first own the cow AMENDMENTS TO THE CHARTER .- An app